

ACCESSION NR: AP4038593

few seconds to billionths of a second can be recorded. The photographic apparatus used must have a highly sensitive continuously moving film, but the equipment used for photographically recording lightning flashes is entirely inadequate. Various means of adapting such apparatus to study of a long spark are discussed, but none were effective. As early as 1936 the author proposed a method for slowing down the spark to facilitate its study; this is the principle adopted. It was necessary to modify an image converter for study of the process; the described modification, called the eopograph, is described. The eopograph scans the image on the oscillograph screen at a speed of several tens of thousands of kilometers per second. The process of spark development as revealed by these experiments is described; a new initial phenomenon known as a pulse corona is discussed in detail, followed by discussion of the leader and main channel phases. Comparison with the mechanism of lightning formation reveals significant differences, suggesting that inadequate methods are being used for study of lightning and that its mechanism therefore is not properly understood. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut imeni G. M. Krzhishanovskogo (Electric Power Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4038593

SUB CODE: : EME

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4030781

S/0020/64/155/004/0784/0787

AUTHOR: Bazelyan, E. M.; Stekol'nikov, I. S.

TITLE: Changes in the mechanism of a spark several meters long due to the induction of space charge in the insulating gap

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 155, no. 4, 1964, 784-787

TOPIC TAGS: long spark, spark discharge, spark mechanism, long spark gap, long air gap, space charge effect, high voltage spark, high voltage discharge lightning, artificial lightning

ABSTRACT: E. M. Bazelyan (ZhTF, v. 34, no. 3, 1964) at the Laboratoriya vysokovol'tnogo gazovogo razryada i molnii (Laboratory of high-voltage gas discharge and lightning) of the Power Institute found that the pulse corona charge concentrated at the ends of the corona branches considerably decreases the voltage in the near electrode zone. These data indicated the possibility of quenching the development of a spark by inducing the space charge of a high-intensity pulse corona. In the present investigation, a 200-cm gap and a positively charged sphere 6.25 cm in diameter raised 3 m above the floor were used. Pulse

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voltages of 0.3-sec duration and 2.0-sec half-amplitude decay time were used for the formation of the additional pulse corona. The total voltage varied within the limits of 600—1150 kv. Excess space charge as low as 2.5  $\mu\text{coul}$  brought electrode voltage to nearly zero. It was found that the artificially induced high-intensity pulse corona completely eliminated the collapse in the volt-second characteristic and increased the strength of the spark gap. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy energeticheskiy institut imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo (State Power-Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Dec63

DATE ACQ: 12May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

TOLSTOV, Yu.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.; LEVITOV, V.I.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MARKOVICH, I.M., doktor tekhn.  
nauk, prof., red.; MIKHNEVICH, G.V., doktor tekhn. nauk,  
red.; MESHCHERYAKOV, P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;  
STEKOL'NIKOV, I.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red.

[Operating modes of electrical systems and regulation of  
synchronous machines] Rezhimy raboty elektrosistem i regu-  
lirovanie sinkhronnykh mashin. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 150 p.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut.

L 13963-65 EWT(1)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/EWA(m)-2 Pab-10 SSD/AFWL/AFETR/ASD(a)-5/  
AEDC(a)/BSD  
ACCESSION NR: AP4045629 s/0020/64/158/002/0324/0327

AUTHOR: Gorin, B. N.; Stekol'nikov, I. S.

TITLE: Reverse discharges and their applications to lightning

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 158, no. 2, 1964, 324-327

TOPIC TAGS: lightning, gas discharge, gas conductor, pulsed arc development

ABSTRACT: By reverse discharge is meant a discharge that develops as a result of the field produced by excess space charge introduced into the discharge gap by the direct discharge, and leading to a decrease in the excess charge and its field; the condition for the ionization within the dis-

investigated by others. in the p

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L 13963-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045629

converter with light amplification was used (Ye. N. Vrago, Eopo-  
graph with Amplification, Peredovoy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy opyt,  
VINITI AN SSSR, no. 11--62--1511, 1962), which yielded streak photo-  
graphs of reverse discharges. Regulation of voltage clip-  
ping and oscillography of variations in voltage, charge,  
to establish the dependence of the

A. V. Snkilev, D.S.

Card 2/6

L 13963-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045629

of the reverse discharge never reach the opposite electrode. A comparison of the behavior of the negative discharge with the behavior of lightning leaders gives grounds for assuming that they have a considerable bearing on the lightning mechanism. This report was presented by L. A. Artsimovich. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy energeticheskoy institut im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo (State Scientific Research



L 13963-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4045629

ENCLOSURE: 01

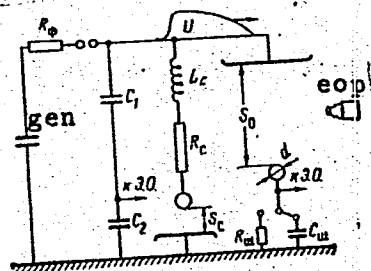


Fig. 1. Experimental set-up

Gen - pulse generator; eop -  
electron optical converter.

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L 13963-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045629

ENCLOSURE: 02

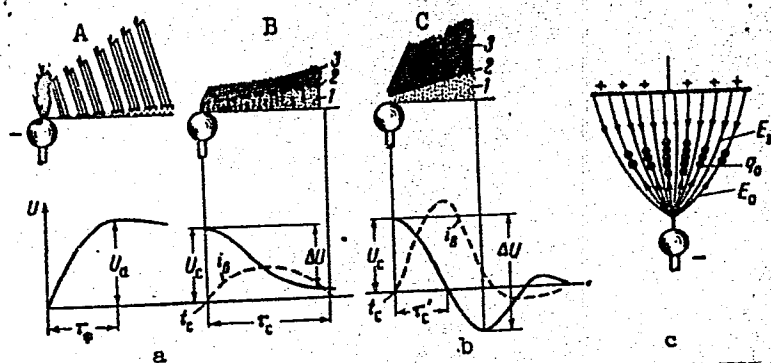


Fig. 2. Development of direct and reverse discharges:  
a - direct (A) and reverse (B) discharges for aperiodic  
voltage clipping, b - reverse discharge for oscillating  
clipping, c - field pattern in discharge gap before  
start of clipping.

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L 13963-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4045629

ENCLOSURE: 03

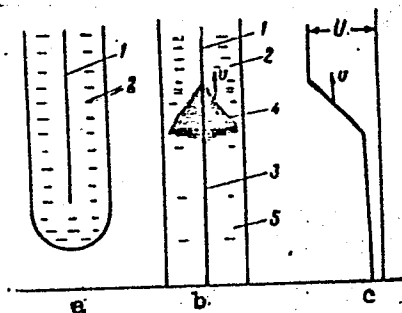


Fig. 3. Schematic development of principal stage of lightning: a - lightning leader, b - development of principal stage of lightning, c - potential distribution pattern

1 - Leader channel, 2 - leader space charge, 3 - principal channel, 4 - branches of reverse discharge, 5 - space charge after voltage clipping.

Card 6/6

GORIN, B.N.; STEKOL'NIKOV, I.S.

Reverse discharges and their bearing on lightning. Dokl. AN SSSR 158  
no.2:324-325 5 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy energeticheskiy institut  
im. Przhizhanovskogo. Predstavleno akademikom L.A.Artsimovichev.

L 3630-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T IJP(c) DJ/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5024054

UR/0057/65/035/009/1692/1700

AUTHOR: Stekol'nikov, I. S.; Ushakov, V. Ya.

44, 55  
537.528

39  
36  
B

TITLE: Investigation of discharge phenomena in liquids

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1692-1700

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric breakdown, liquid property, transformer oil, alcohol, water, electric discharge ionization

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated point-to-plane and point-to-point breakdown in transformer oil, alcohol, and water, using a pulsed high voltage with no artificial limitation on the current during development of the discharge. A 5 cm gap was employed in all three liquids, and in addition there was investigated a 16.5 cm gap in water. Time-resolution photographs of the discharge process were obtained with the aid of an image converter tube. The apparatus and experimental technique are described in more detail elsewhere (V.Ya.Ushakov. Sb. dokl. na IV mezhvuzovskoy konferentsii po probuyu dielektrov i poluprovodnikov, 207-211, Izd. "Energiya", M.-L., 1964). The time resolution photographs clearly showed the development of the leader process in all three liquids. In oil a breakdown did not always result when the leader reached the plane electrode; this phenomenon is ascribed to a strong absorption of electrons by the heavy hydrocarbon molecules. In

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L 3630-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024054

oil the leader increased in length at a constant rate of about  $1.3 \times 10^5$  cm/sec; in the two polar liquids the leader grew in spurts. The leaders in all the liquids emitted light in flashes with intervening periods of relative darkness ranging in duration from 0.15 microsec (negative leader in water) to 3.4 microsec (positive leader in oil). The flashing and discontinuous growth velocity of the leaders were due to the breakdown mechanism itself, rather than to features of the external circuit, as has been suggested by V.S.Komel'kov (DAN SSSR, 136, No.4, 1960; AhTF, 31, No.8, 1961) and I.Ye.Balygin (ZhETF, 29, No.5 (11), 1955). There was not observed any luminosity in front of the head of the leader channel that could be interpreted as a pulse corona or an ionized region. The observed phenomena are discussed at some length and some interpretations are suggested. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M.Krzhizhanovskogo, Moscow (Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, ME

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

BVR

Card 2/2

L 40803-66 ENF(1)/FCC

GN

ACC NM AP6Q27731

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/004/0803/0806

AUTHOR: Bazelyan, E. M.; Gorin, B. N.; Stekol'nikov, I. S.; Shkilev, A. V.

ORG: Power Engineering Institute im. F. M. Krzhizhanovskiy (Energeticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Some results of studies of lightning with image converter equipment

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 4, 1966, 803-806

TOPIC TAGS: lightning, image converter, image intensifier

ABSTRACT: Results of a study of the characteristics of lightning using an image converter system are reported. The system uses two individually controlled image tubes which can operate in either of two modes: a single-frame image display with the exposure controlled by the shutter pulse; or a continuous image display at speeds of  $3 \cdot 10^3 - 2 \cdot 10^5$  cm/sec. By connecting the system to an oscillograph, both the electrical and optical characteristics of lightning can be recorded simultaneously. The data showed that the system successfully determines the number and speed of components in a lightning discharge. On the basis of seven measurements, an average speed of the front part of the lightning was calculated to be  $0.7 \times 10^{10}$  cm/sec. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [IV]

SUB CODE: 09, 04/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5059

Card 1/1 17768

UDC: 551.594.22

ACC NR: AT7000S33

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/025/0096

AUTHORS: Stekol'nikov, I. S. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Gorin, B. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: The theory and practice of lightning protection

SOURCE: Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut. Problemy elektroenergetiki (Problems of electric power engineering). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 85-96

TOPIC TAGS: lightning, electric protective equipment, atmospheric model, model theory, transmission line

ABSTRACT: A survey was conducted of all aspects of lightning protection studies. Laboratory investigations of models provide the bases for lightning arrester design guides and for interpreting and extending lightning studies conducted in other ways. One defect of model studies is that only the size can be scaled down; the physical characteristics of the materials which affect the electric fields can not be changed. Furthermore, detailed studies of long electric sparks, when compared with photographs of lightning are helpful, and further studies along these lines should be valuable. Past observations revealed that lightning does not strike directly at the closest grounded point, but only "notices" high objects near the end of its path and sharply deflects at the last moment to strike them. The protective zone (a cone surrounding a lightning rod) is not an absolute zone but a series of lightning strike

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ACC NR: AT7000833

probability zones. Theoretical calculations are hindered by lack of data on the relationship of the gradient to the generation of the counter leader, the relative rate at which lightning flashes travel, and the necessary conditions for producing the counter leader. Careful analysis of the effects of lightning on electric transmission lines would increase the knowledge of lightning actions. At present, insufficient data are available as to the various causes for power lines disruptions. Calculations for low voltage lines give imprecise values; in those for high voltage lines the inductive effects can not be accounted for, while the correlation between the lightning current amplitude and the time of the front and also the association between the amplitude and steepness of the current are insufficiently understood to be taken into account. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 04, 13/ SUBM DATE: 24May66/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 019

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7000834

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0097/0110

AUTHORS: Stekol'nikov, I. S. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Arkilev, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: The growth of a long spark and lightning

SOURCE: Moscow. Energeticheskii institut. Problemy elektroenergetiki (Problems of electric power engineering). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 97-110

TOPIC TAGS: lightning, spark gap, image converter, corona discharge, wave front, camera / Boys camera

ABSTRACT: To increase the understanding of the growth process of long sparks, laboratory studies were conducted. In these, the eopographs (image-converter tube graphs) were constructed using an electron-converter tube with light amplification. To record the discharge current and voltage in the gap, a high speed electronic oscillograph was used. High optical sensitivity permitted a sharp focusing of the weak light fluxes of the initial spark stages. These spark studies were conducted with three different gap arrangements: 1) a positive rod and negative plate (+c-n); 2) a negative rod and positive plate (-c+n); 3) a negative rod and positive plate with a rod mounted on it (-c+c/n). The leader process in the air gap was found to develop in two ways. With a + voltage wave, the leader consists of a channel and

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ACC NR: AF7000834

corona, the latter formed by ionization processes extending from the anode to the cathode with no streamer processes. In the - voltage wave, a step leader developed before the leader channel. The change in the steepness of the voltage wave front altered the spark development mechanism. With a - voltage wave in a -c+n gap, the + leader appears after the step leader touches the plate. In the -c+c/n gap, a + pulse corona (PC) arises, with its branches advancing to the step-leader channel. The channel leader grows sharply when the + PC joins the step leader. In the -c+n gap, a volume leader develops. With a flat plate, the leader channel advances simultaneously with the external boundary of the corona. The development of the leader process is characterized by two conditions, one reflecting the growth of the channel and the other reflecting the movement of the external corona boundary. Lightning studies with the use of a Boys rotating lens-type camera must be further refined before accurate comparisons with these spark studies are valid. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 19, 20/ SUBM DATE: 24May66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

STEKOL'NIKOV, L.I., assistant

Present status of the problem of the possible use of ultraviolet radiation in pharmacy. Apt. delo 10 no. 1:73-80 Ja-F '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv i galenovykh preparatov I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova (zav. - dotsent Yu.A. Blagovidova).

(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

EL'PHEER, I.Ye.; STAYLOVNIKOV, I.I.

Effect of ultrasonic waves on alkaloids. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:219-222 1961.  
(TIA 14:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.S. Stern.

(Alkaloids)

(Ultrasonic waves)

STEKOL'NIKOV, L.I.; LITVINOVA, T.P.

Possible use for ultrasonics in pharmaceutical practice. Apt.  
delo 12 no.3:70-75 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni  
Sechenova.

(ULTRASONIC WAVES--INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION) (PHARMACY)

EL'PINER, I.Ye.; STEKOL'NIKOV, L.I.

Selective effect of ultrasonic waves on the molecular  
structure of insulin. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:929-932  
0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom A.I. Oparinym.  
(ULTRASONIC WAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(INSULIN)

S/026/63/000/001/005/007  
A004/A126

AUTHORS: El'piner, I. Ye., Doctor of Biological Science, Stekol'nikov, L. I.  
(Moscow)

TITLE: Insulin and ultrasonics

PERIODICAL: Priroda, no. 1, 1963, 100. - 101

TEXT: The authors report on the results of tests carried out at the Laboratory of Ultrasonic Biophysics of the Institute of Biophysics of the Academy of Sciences USSR to study the structure and hormonal action of insulin subjected to ultrasound in the presence of various gases, such as oxygen, argon or hydrogen. It was found that, as a result of ultrasonic treatment - the ultrasonic wave frequency was 800 kc, the intensity 10 - 12 w/cm<sup>2</sup> of emitting surface - of an insulin solution in the presence of oxygen, histidine was detected in the B-end of the insulin molecule instead of phenylalanyl. The authors describe the molecule reaction to ultrasonic treatment, present the arrangement scheme of amino acid residues in the insulin molecule and report on the transformation of asparagine into aspartic acid (deamidation process), which was detected by them

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Insulin and ultrasonics

S/026/63/000/001/005/007  
A004/A126

In subjecting asparagine in an aqueous solution to ultrasound. Analogous data were obtained in studying the biological activity by another method, i.e. the authors refer to the property of insulin to reduce the blood sugar level and prove that the hyperglycemia effect is caused by small peptides, or by the products of their chemical transformation, which appear in the insulin solution subjected to ultrasound in the presence of oxygen.

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Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOVA, G.S.; STEKOL'NIKOV, L.I.; ALEKSEYEVA, L.M.; TROFIMOVA, Z.S.

Effect of ultrasonic waves on the extraction of tanning substances from plants. Aptech. delo 12 no.3:47-49 My-Je'63  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni Sechenova.

EL'PINER, I.Ye.; STEKOL'NIKOV, L.I.

Structure and hormonal activity of insulin subjected to the action of  
ultrasonic waves. Biokhimiia 28 no.3:501-509 My-Je '63.  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institute of Biological Physics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,  
Moscow.

EL'PINER, I.Ye.; STEKOL'NIKOV, L.I.

Physiochemical properties and hormonal activity of insulin exposed  
to the action of ultrasonic waves. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:700-703  
S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom  
L.S.Shtern.  
(INSULIN) (ULTRASONIC WAVES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

EL'PINER, I.Ye.; STEKOL'NIKOV, L.I.

Effect of ultrasonic waves on the structure and hormonal  
activity of the adrenocorticotrophic hormone. Dokl. AN SSSR  
153 no.3:710-713 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

\*

L 27084-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AF6017428

SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/65/010/002/0232/0235

AUTHOR: Stekol'nikov, L. I.; El'piner, I. Ye. 33  
BORG: Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Physical-chemical transformations and changes in the pharmacological characteristics of purine derivatives (caffeine) under the effect of ultrasonic waves

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 232-235

TOPIC TAGS: UV absorption, ultrasonic irradiation, paper chromatography, gamma irradiation, alkaloid, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: It was established by A. V. Sokol'skaya and I. Ye. El'piner (Akusticheskiy Zhurnal 9, 126, 1963) that the chemical and physical properties of purine derivatives are altered by treatment with ultrasonic waves. Aqueous solutions of caffeine (0.5%, pH 6.0) were subjected to the action of ultrasound in the presence of O<sub>2</sub>, Ar, and H<sub>2</sub>. The ultraviolet absorption spectrum of caffeine changed considerably on irradiation of this alkaloid with ultrasound in the presence of O<sub>2</sub> and Ar, and showed differences depending on whether O<sub>2</sub> or Ar was used. During chromatography of caffeine subjected to the action of ultrasound for 4 hours in the presence of O<sub>2</sub>, the paper chromatogram developed in ultraviolet light showed 4 spots, which correspond to Rf 0.85, 0.2, 0.46, and 0.78 respectively. The spot with Rf 0.85 was formed by unaltered caffeine; that with Rf 0.78 exhibited whitish-blue fluorescence on exposure to ultra-

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UDC: 577.3

L 27084-66

ACC NR: AP6017428

violet light. The chromatogram of caffeine treated with ultrasound in the presence of Ar was different: it consisted of the spot with Rf 0.85 and a long spot that exhibited whitish-blue fluorescence in ultraviolet light. Caffeine treated with ultrasound in the presence of H<sub>2</sub> showed no changes with respect to its ultraviolet absorption spectrum or chromatographic characteristics. Perfusion of the heart of a frog with an 0.5% caffeine solution diluted with a Ringer solution in a ratio of 1:2,000 stimulated contractions of the heart. Solutions of caffeine treated with ultrasound in the presence of H<sub>2</sub> or Ar had the same effect. On the other hand, perfusion with a caffeine solution treated with ultrasound in the presence of O<sub>2</sub> reduced the amplitude of the heart's contractions and slowed down their rhythm. Use of eluates of individual chromatographic fractions indicated that the paralyzing effect on the heart was associated with the Rf 0.46 fraction. Irradiation of caffeine solutions with gamma-rays in a dose of 760,000 r in the presence of H<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub> resulted in the development of an additional spot with Rf 0.195 on the chromatogram, while the chromatogram on irradiation in the presence of Ar remained unchanged. The pharmacological properties of caffeine were not altered by irradiation with gamma-rays.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 29Apr63 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 *W*

L 26724-66

ACC NR: AP6010648

SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/65/010/006/0961/0965

AUTHOR: Zorina, O. M.; Stekol'nikov, L. I.; El'piner, I. Ye.

ORG: Institute of Biologic Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Physicochemical specific features and antigenic activity of certain fragments of human gamma globulin obtained under ultrasonic effect

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 961-965

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic effect, gamma globulin, experiment animal, antigen, ~~physical chemistry techniques~~, protein, aminoacid, immunology

ABSTRACT: Data are presented to show that 4 protein fragments with antigenic activity can be isolated from ultrasound-treated gamma globulin solutions. Physicochemical properties of resistance to acid hydrolysis, electrophoretic properties, and N-terminal aminoacid residues were studied. A 1% water solution of gamma globulin was subjected to ultrasonic waves at 760 kilocycles for 4 hours under oxygen, then fractionated by column chromatography on DEAE cellulose with progressive elution and yielded 4 fractions determined by optic

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UDC: 577.3



L 26724-66

ACC NR: AP6010648

density. Fraction I contained 55% of the total protein, II and III 10.3% and 3% respectively. Acid hydrolysis with HCl at 100 C for 15 hours and subsequent paper chromatography yielded 5 stains for I while the other fractions gave only 2 stains. Analysis of the N-terminal aminoacids with dinitrofluorobenzene and paper chromatography gave cystine, aspartic acid, lysine and aspartic acid respectively for fractions I - IV. Electrophoretic studies showed highest fluorescence for the 3rd fraction, weakest for the first; maximal spectrophotometric absorption was at 280 millimicron for all fractions. The histidine content varied for the fractions, but was highest in the first. Immunogenic tests with rabbits for 4 weeks showed immunogenic effect for the first fraction identical to that of the total sound-treated globulin. "The authors wish to thank V. A. Kopylov for his help in mastering the method of column chromatography". Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *fv*

ZORINA, O.M.; STEKOL'NIKOV, L.I.; YEFIMOV, D.D.; EL'FINER, I.Ye.

Effect of ultrasonic waves on the structure and immunobiological  
function of  $\gamma$ -globulin. Biokhimiia 30 no.4:844-852 J1-Ag '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)

LEONOV, Roal'd Aleksandrovich; STEKOL'NIKOV, I.S., otv. red.

[The mystery of ball lightning] Zagadka sharovoi molnii.  
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 74 p. (MIRA 19:1)

STEKOLNIKOV, V. V.

"Start-up and adjustment of reactor WWPR of Novo-Veronezh Atomic Power Station."  
report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,  
31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

USSR State Atomic Energy Comm

KRAMEROV, A. Ya.; STEKOLNIKOV, V. V.

"Trends in water-moderated water-cooled power reactor design."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,  
31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

STEKOLNIKOV, V. V.; KHOKHLACHEV, A. A.

"High-pressure reactor vessels."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,  
31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

6c  
L 23074-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR Pr-I/Pa-I/Pu-I

ACCESSION NR: AP5001264

S/0088/64/017/006/0427/0439

AUTHOR: Kramerov, A. Ya.; Markov, Yu. V.; Skvortsov, S. A.; Denisov, V. P.;  
Kulikov, Ye. V.; Sorokin, Yu. P.; Stekol'nikov, V. V.; Khokhlachev, A. A.;  
Tatarnikov, V. P.; Sidorenko, V. A.

TITLE: Some trends in the development of the second Voronezh power reactor /9

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 427-439

TOPIC TAGS: power reactor, water cooled reactor, water moderated reactor,  
reactor economy, second Voronezh power reactor

ABSTRACT: The paper is a summary of the SSSR #304 report at the Third International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, 1964. The first Voronezh reactor, of 210 Mw (elect.), was described earlier (S. A. Skvortsov, Transactions of the Second International Conf., 1959). This reactor is now being readied for exploitation. The second Voronezh reactor, of 365 Mw (elect.) is under construction. The water pressure will be 120 atm. Water is used as mod-

Cord 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001264

erator and for the heat transfer. During the operation of about 2 years, fuel consumption is about 30,000 Mw-day/tons of uranium. The second reactor is a modernization of the first reactor. Details are given of the construction, and the effects of various characteristics on the exploitation cost are estimated. Orig. art. has: 7 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Cord 2/2



5

L 5171-66 GPA(s)-2/INT(m)/JFF(c)/JPF(n)-2/ENI(m)/T/EMF(t)/ENF(b) IJF(c)  
ACCESSION NR: AT5022451 32/54/33/38 UR/0000/65/000/0001/0030

AUTHOR: Leypunskiy, A. I.; Kazachkovskiy, O. D.; Pinkhasik, M. S.;  
Krasnoyarov, N. V.; Bagdasarov, Yu. Ye.; Troyanov, M. F.; Milovidov,  
I. V.; Afrikantov, I. I.; Poydo, M. S. (Deceased); Stekol'nikov, V.V.

TITLE: BN-350 nuclear power plant

SOURCE: Obninsk. Fiziko-energeticheskii institut. Doklady, 1965.  
Atomnaya stantsiya BN-350, 1-30

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power plant, liquid metal cooled reactor,  
fast reactor, nuclear reactor technology, desalination

ABSTRACT: After a brief discussion of the advantages of using fast  
neutron reactors for power production, a new 350 kw fast neutron  
sodium cooled reactor of BN-350 type is described. At present, a  
power plant equipped with such reactors and P-50 back pressure steam  
turbines is under construction in the Mangyshlak peninsula area at  
the northeastern coast of the Caspian Sea. The dual-purpose plant  
will generate 150 Mw of electric power and produce 1200 ton/hr of

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09/04/9

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2

steam. The steam will be used by a desalting plant designed to supply 120,000 cu m of fresh water per day. It is expected that the power plant will be put into operation in 1968 or 1969. The primary and the secondary intermediate loops of the reactor will be cooled by liquid sodium. The third loop will be of steam-water type. The reactor core carries 211 hexagonal fuel assemblies each containing 169 uranium-dioxide elements. At the beginning, a compound of uranium-dioxide and plutonium will be used in fuel elements. There are 120 inner and 320 outer assemblies placed in concrete shields. The selected essential data on BN-350 reactor are as follows:

Thermal power	1000 Mw
Core Volume	1.87 cu m
Core diameter	1.495 m
Core height	1.06 m
Vessel diameter	6 m
Vessel height	2.2 m
Coolant temperature (inlet)	300 C
Coolant temperature (outlet)	500 C

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Many other details and data are given on reactor core and concrete shielding as well as on the reactor tank made of X18H9 stainless steel. A special chapter is devoted to the discussions of various control systems including power control, measurements, automatic regulation, reactivity compensation, and emergency protection. The replacement and handling of fuel elements is also discussed. The radiation shielding is briefly described. Some information is given on the selection of materials as well as on the experimental investigation of various control and safety systems. An extensive analysis of heat transfer system is also presented dealing with primary and secondary loops, heat exchanger, pumps, piping, emergency heat removal, steam generators and other equipment. In conclusion, some further possible improvements in the design and operation of fast neutron reactors are outlined including a more efficient burn-up of

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L 5171-66  
ACCESSION NR: AT5022451

fuel elements, a further increase in temperature and an eventual use of fuel carbides instead of oxides. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 4/4 *md*

STEKOL'NIKOV, V.V.; GRIGOR'YANTS, A.N.; FANCHENKO, S.D.

Atomic power plants in Italy. Atom. energ. 18 no.6:662-664 Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

STEKOL'NIKOVA, A.D.

Two methods of formation of artificial vagina. Akush. i gin.  
35 no.2:89-91 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz gorodskogo roditel'nogo doma (glavnyy vrach A.D.Stekol'-  
nikova), Chimgent Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskoy oblasti.

(VAGINA, surg.

colpoplasty, two new methods (Rus))

5/128/62/000/002/005/001  
A004/A127

AUTHORS: Kirdyumov, A.V., Stekol'nikova, G.A.

TITLE

The effect of vacuum treatment on the casting properties of the  
AL10 (AL10) alloy

PERIODICAL:

Livoynoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1962. 28 - 30

TEXT:

The authors point out the advantages of the vacuum treatment of metals, e.g., reduced porosity of the castings, improved surface finish, refining of macrograins and improved mechanical and casting properties, and state that this method has not yet been propagated in the casting of nonferrous metals owing to insufficient data on the effect of vacuum treatment on the casting and mechanical properties of these alloys. To study, in particular, the most important casting property, viz. the tendency to form cracks under difficult shrinkage conditions, tests were carried out to vacuum-treat the AL10 alloy. The authors give a description of the vacuum-treatment process of this alloy, present a schematic of the installation used and the results of determining the gas saturation of the alloy prior to and after the vacuum treatment on the alloy density, the magnitude of volumetric shrinkage of the castings and the tendency to crack formation. A

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S/128/62/000/002/005/007  
ACC4/A127

The effect of vacuum treatment.....

Comparison of macrosections proved that vacuum-treated specimens showed a lower porosity than non-vacuum-treated ones, while the alloy density rose with an increased vacuum and holding time of the melt. The volumetric shrinkage also increases with a higher vacuum and reaches 9.8 - 10.3% at a residual pressure in the autoclave of 10 mm Hg. An increase in the vacuum-treatment temperature hardly affects the magnitude of volumetric shrinkage, while the maximum volumetric shrinkage of the castings can be observed with 15 - 20 minutes holding. On the other hand, the results show that the tendency to crack formation of the vacuum-treated AL10 alloy exceeds that of the non-vacuum-treated alloy nearly by a factor of 2, which can be explained by the increase in volumetric shrinkage and the decrease in gas saturation and porosity. Generally, the authors point out that the vacuum treatment at a comparatively low vacuum of 10 mm Hg essentially changes the properties of the AL10 alloy. The expediency of using this process should be decided for every single case, taking into consideration the considerably increased tendency of the alloy to crack formation. There are 5 figures and 6 Soviet Union references.

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S/149/62/000/003/010/011  
A006/A101

121211-12401  
AUTHORS: Kurdyumov, A. V., Stekol'nikova, G. A.

TITLE: The effect of vacuum treatment on casting properties of АЛ10 (AL10) alloy

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 147 - 153

TEXT: An investigation was made for the purpose of gathering data on the effect of vacuum-treatment upon the casting properties of Al alloys and to reveal the expediency of using such a method for AL10 alloys. The following factors were studied in particular: the effect of the vacuum rarefaction, holding time and temperature of the melt during vacuum-treatment upon gas-saturation, porosity of castings, volume shrinkage, the volume of an open shrinkage-cavity, crack sensitivity of the alloy during inhibited shrinkage, fluidity and density. Castings were produced under conventional conditions and with vacuum treatment on a unit shown in Figure 1 at 10, 100, 200 and 300 mm Hg residual pressure in the auto-clave. It was found that vacuum treatment of liquid alloy AL10 changed consider-

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S/149/62/000/003/010/011  
A006/A101

The effect of vacuum treatment...

ably its casting properties at relatively low pressure (10 mm Hg). Vacuum treatment promotes the elimination of dissolved gas from the melt. Practically full elimination of the gas is assured by holding the melt in the autoclave for 25 - 30 minutes at 750 - 800°C and 10 mm Hg residual pressure. Porosity of vacuum-treated castings is below that of conventional specimens. Density increases with higher rarefaction and extended holding time in a vacuum. Volumetric shrinkage of vacuum-treated castings exceeds that of conventional ones. With a greater rarefaction in the vacuum, the shrinkage increases to 9.8 - 10.36% at 10 mm Hg residual pressure. Extended holding time at constant rarefaction and temperature increases volume shrinkage, whose maximum is observed at 15 - 20 minute holding time. The volume of an open shrinkage cavity increases with vacuum treatment. Crack sensitivity of AL10 alloy during inhibited shrinkage increases with greater rarefaction; it is almost twice as high as that of non-treated material; this is explained by higher volume shrinkage and reduced gas saturation and porosity of vacuum-treated samples. Fluidity is only affected by vacuum treatment at lower temperatures. It is greater for a vacuum-treated specimen. The expediency of using vacuum treatment should be established for each particular case by taking into account the increase in crack-sensitivity

Card 2/4

S/149/62/000/003/010/011  
A006/A101

The effect of vacuum treatment...

during inhibited shrinkage. In the case of compact castings, when there is no particular shrinkage resistance from the mold, gaseous porosity will be eliminated and density will increase on account of large-volume concentrated shrinkage cavities. On the other hand, when shrinkage is inhibited by the mold or the core, vacuum-treatment will increase the amount of rejects due to cracks. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals) Kafedra liteynoye proizvodstvo (Department of Foundry Practice)

SUBMITTED: November 16, 1961

Card 3/4 3

TITLE: Increasing the erosion resistance of steel castings by surface alloying

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1965, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: erosion resistance, surface alloying, mold coating, diffusion alloying, steel casting

ABSTRACT: Results are given of a study of steel castings produced according to a method developed by V. N. Fomin (Author's Certificate No. 109326, 1956 "A Method of Preparing Casting Molds with an Alloying Surface"). It was determined that an alloyed surface layer is formed basically as the result of the dissolution of the element in the mold coating by the liquid metal when the mold is filled: under these conditions diffusion processes occur both in the liquid and solid phases. Diffusion decreases with temperature reduction and is practically non-existent at 800°C. Tabulated results show that alloying with chromium increases the erosion

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L 56681-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015961

resistance of steel castings by approximately 7 times. Castings alloyed with manganese exhibited high erosion resistance in fresh water but lower resistance in salt water. The best results were obtained by alloying with both chromium and manganese whereby the erosion resistance was approximately 12 times higher.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

L 56681-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015961

resistance of steel castings by approximately 7 times. Castings alloyed with manganese exhibited high erosion resistance in fresh water but lower resistance in salt water. The best results were obtained by alloying with both chromium and manganese whereby the erosion resistance was approximately 12 times higher.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

STEKOL'NIKOVA, G. G.

Effect on the fetus of blood loss during placental presentation  
and premature detachment of the normally situated placenta.  
Zdrav. Kazakh. no.4:36-38 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii lechebnogo fakul'teta  
(zav. - professor K. D. Utegenova) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(HEMORRHAGE, UTERINE) (LABOR, COMPLICATED)

STEKOL'SHCHIKOV, M.; SHREYBER, M.

Practice in organizing regular-planned city sanitation services.  
Zhil.-kom.khoz. 6 no.4:7-9 '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Orekhovo-Zuyevskim gorkomkhozom (for Stekol'-shchikov); 2. Sanitarnyy vrach Orekhovo-Zuyevskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Shreyber).  
(Street cleaning)



STEKOL'SHCHIKOV, M.G.

Structure and evolution of respiratory organs in Polychaeta. Uch.  
zap.Kaz.un. 114 no.1:23-53 '54. (MLRA 10:3)

1.Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh.  
(Respiratory organs--Worms) (Polychaeta)

STEKOL'SHCHIKOV, M.G.

Observations on honey plants. Uch.zap. ~~Kaz.~~un. 115 no.8:187-190,  
'55. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Obshchestva yestestvoispytateley.  
(Honey plants)

STEKOL'SHCHIKOV, P.I., inzhener; RACHITSKIY, D.I., inzhener.

New type sliver forming mechanism of VGCh-4 combing machines.  
Tekst.prom. 15 no.2:18-19 F '55. (MLRA 8:3)  
(Combing machines)

MODELEVSKIY, M.Sh.; STEKOL'NIKOVA, V.A.; KHARLAMOV, S.Ya.

Results of a study of the transition zone of the producing layers  
of the Western Tebuk field. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.10:47-50  
'63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukhtinskaya geofizicheskaya kontora.

BONDARENKO, B.R., inzhener (g.Novochoerkassk); SITHIK, M.Kh., inzhener (g.Novochoerkassk); STENOL'SHCHIKOV, V.A., inzhener (g.Novochoerkassk).

Single-phase industrial frequency electric locomotives, Zhel.dor.  
transp. 37 no.11:8-14 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)  
(Electric locomotives)

DEYCH, M.Ye.; STEKOL'SHCHIKOV, Ye.; SHKARLET, Yu.; ZHELUDOV, V.;  
PRYAKHIN, V.

Automation of static tests in studying aerodynamic cascades  
of profiles. Trudy MEI no.49:38-53 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

SAMOYLOVICH, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYORSKIY, Ya.V., inzh.; NERUDA, I.,  
inzh.; STEKOL'SHCHIKOV, Ya.V., inzh.

Low-inertia tensiometric testing devices for the investigation  
of unsteady processes in turbines [with summary in English].  
Teploenergetika 6 no.1:59-62 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.  
(Turbines--Testing)

ACCESSION NR: APL4012338

S/0096/64/000/002/0018/0024

AUTHORS: Deych, M. Ye. (Doctor of technical sciences); Stekol'shchikov, Ye. V. (Engineer); Filippov, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: On pressure measuring tubes in pulsating gaseous flows

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 2, 1964, 18-24

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent stream, error analysis, flow oscillation, auxiliary element, pitot tube, total pressure, friction, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: Error sources of pressure measuring tubes in turbulent streams were discussed analytically. The error analysis is represented as the sum of dynamic error  $\xi_D$  independent of flow oscillation frequency and geometry of the measuring system, and the dynamic error by  $\xi_A$  of auxiliary elements of the pressure measuring device. The latter in turn is divided into three subdivisions: error in the incoming branch of the system  $\xi_{in}$ , errors in the main line  $\xi_m$ , and errors in the manometer itself. The analysis of  $\xi_D$  is illustrated by means of a pitot tube which leads to an expression of the form

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1/2



ACCESSION NR: AP4012338

$$\xi_{n,m} = \left[ \frac{\bar{p}_0 - \bar{p}'_0}{\left( \bar{p}_\infty \frac{c^2}{2} \right)_p} \right] \cdot 100\%$$

where  $\bar{p}_0$  - total pressure and  $\bar{p}'_0$  - mean pitot pressure per period T. The incoming branch error,  $\xi_{in}$ , is represented in a similar form where  $\bar{p}'_0$  is the stagnation pressure including nonlinear field deformations. The main line error  $\xi_m$  is shown to be the sum of losses due to friction, heat transfer and local resistance, normally not accounted for in flow pressure measuring devices. The manometer error is estimated from mass inertia considerations. It is shown that the combined effect of these errors might lead to discrepancies in flow measurements by as much as 200%. Orig. art. has: 33 formulas, 8 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042618

S/0096/64/000/008/0033/0036

AUTHORS: Deych, M. Ye. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Filippov, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Stekol'shchikov, Ye. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Speed of sound in two-phase media

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 8, 1964, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: two phase medium, steam water, elastic component, elasticity modulus, speed of sound, polytropic process, mean speed ratio, Stokes flow, water droplet, wave front

ABSTRACT: The propagation of disturbances in a two-phase medium has been studied analytically, and the results are compared to values obtained experimentally. Guck's simplified model of a piston applying a force P on a steam-water system is considered, where the steam represents the elastic component of the mixture with elasticity modulus E or  $\frac{P}{F} = E \frac{dS}{dz}$  where dS- distance piston moves

in time dt, dz- length of gas set into motion by piston. For a water content of 1-x in the steam an expression is then obtained for the speed of sound in a

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042618

polytropic process of index  $m$ , or

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{m \cdot P}{x \rho \left(1 + \frac{1-x}{x} \frac{c_s}{c_a}\right)}}, \text{ where } C_B/C_\pi - \text{mean}$$

speed ratio of water droplets and steam,  $\rho$  - density of water-steam mixture. Furthermore, a formula is arrived at for the mean speed ratio, using Stoke's flow for the spherical water droplets. This yields

$$\frac{c_s}{(c_a)_0} = \frac{c_{s0}}{T} \left[ e^{-\frac{T}{c_{s0}}} + \frac{T}{c_{s0}} - 1 \right],$$

$\tau_0$  - time constant  $\tau_0 = \frac{2 \rho_a r^2}{9 \mu_a}$ ,  $T$  - time during which pressure rises or falls

at the wave front. The expression for "a" is then compared to the experimental data obtained at the Moscow Institute of Heat Power in the steam-water region  $1 > x > 1-0.75$  and  $T = 10^{-4}$  sec. Water droplets had estimated diameters of  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-3}$  cm. Measurement accuracy amounted to  $\pm 1.5\%$  in the magnitude of "a".

Although experimental data cover a very small range, they show a good agreement with the values predicted by the expression for "a" above. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Heat Power)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042618

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME,GP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

STEKOVIC, Milenko

Logarithmic comparison. Publ Teh fak Sarajevo 4 no. 1:  
17-22 '61.

STEKOVIC, Milenko L.

Geometric interpretation of the derivatives of trigonometric functions. Publ Teh fak Sarajevo 2 no.2:33-35 '59.

STEKOVIC, Milenko L.

A contribution to the theory of the growth of real functions. Radovi  
Nauk dr IiH 19:13-43 '62.

STEKOWICZ, W.

Logarithmic index of viscosity. p. 182

Vol. 11, no. 8, August 1956

NAFTA

Krakow

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2  
Feb. 1956



STEKSOV, A., brigadir slesarey-montazhnikov

Efficient means of loading ballast on SBK-1 cranes. Na stroi. Ros.  
no.7:29 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Novokuybyshevskiy stroitel'no-montazhnyy trest No.25.  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

3121001, 13.

Hosiery

Close creative cooperation. Leg. prom.,  
No. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of  
Congress, June 1952. Unclassified

STEL'BOYM, P.S., inzhener; GENUSOV, A.Sh., inzhener

"Preparing yarn for the knitting industry." L.P. Ignatova.  
Reviewed by P.S. Sel'boim, A.Sh. Genusov. Leg. prom. 15 no. 6:  
52-53 Je '55. (MIRA 8:8)  
(Knit goods industry) (Ignatova, L.P.)

STEL'BOYM, P.S.

A valuable book ("Rapid warp knitting machines" by S.Simin. Re-  
viewed by P.S. Stel'boim). Leg.prom. 16 no.9:50-51 8 '56.  
(MLRA 9:11)

(Knitting machines) (Simin. S.Kh.)

KOGAN, L.P., inzh.; STEL'BOYM, P.S., inzh.

The new MSP-10 multiple-system circular knitting machine. Leg.  
prom. 18 no.11:41-43 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Knitting machines)

SIMIN, Solomon Khonovich; MIRKIN, Moisey Samoylovich; STEL'BOYM,  
P.S., retsenzent; GABOVA, D.M., red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.I.,  
tekhn. red.

[Multisystem circular interlock knitting machines] Mnogo-  
sistemnye krugloviazal'nye mashiny interlok. Moskva, Giz-  
legprom, 1963. 268 p. (MIRA 17:1)

STEL'BOYM, P.S.

From the experience in the work on savings in raw materials. Tekst.  
prom. 24 no.7:11-13 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy trikotazhnym proizvodstvom fabriki "Krasnoye  
znamya".

CZAPLICKI, Sylwester; KOSINSKI, Bohdan; STELAGOWSKI, Stanislaw

Evaluation of the suitability of bipolar oblique electrocardiographic chest leads. Wiad. lek. 18 no. 21:1629-1633 1 N ' 65.

1. Z Pracowni EKG przychodni Specjalistycznej Nr. 965 w Warszawie (Kierownik Pracowni: dr. med. S. Szaplicki) i z Poradni Kardiologicznej Warszawa Praga-Poludnie (Kierownik: lek. med. S. Stelagowski).



STEL'CHUK, I.V.

LEPESHINSKAYA, O.B., professor; USIYEVICH, M.A., professor; ASRATYAN, E.A., professor; SMIRNOV, A.I., professor; FILIPPOVICH, S.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; VOLOKHOV, A.A., professor; FILIMONOV, I.N., professor; SNYAKIN, P.G., professor; CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N., professor; SPERANSKIY, A.D., akademik; DOLIN, A.O., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; KOTLYAREVSKIY, L.I., professor; NEGOVSKIY, V.A., professor; KASATKIN, N.I., professor; STEL'CHUK, I.V., professor; YEGOROV, B.G., professor; BAKULEV, A.N., professor; SMIRNOV, L.I., professor; USPENSKIY, V.N., redaktor; PETROV, S.P., redaktor.

[Teachings of I.P.Pavlov in theoretical and practical medicine]  
Uchenie I.P.Pavlova v teoreticheskoi i prakticheskoi meditsine. Vol.2.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniia SSSR, 1953. 611 p.

(MLRA 7:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Lepeshinskaya, Chernigovskiy and Bakulev).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Asratyan).
3. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Smirnov, Filimonov, Yegorov and L.I.Smirnov).
4. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. (Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936) (Nervous system) (Physiology)

MADAS, Andras, dr.; STELCZER, Karoly; OROSZLANY, Istvan, dr., tanszékvezető docens; MATRAI, Istvan, főmérnök; MANTUANO, József; KARASZI, Kalman; ZIEGLER, Karoly; BARNA, Aladar

Remarks about the lecture by Dr. Ede Kertai entitled "Water resources development in Hungary." Hidrologiai közlöny 43 no.2:95-98 Ap '63.

1. Országos Tervhivatal Mezőgazdasági Főosztályának vezetője (for Madas).
2. Vízgazdálkodási Tudományos Kutató Intézet igazgatója (for Stelczer).
3. Godolloi Agrártudományi Egyetem; "Hidrologiai Közöny" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Oroszlany).
4. Vízügyi Tervező Vállalat (for Matrai).
5. Melyépítési Tervező Vállalat osztályvezetője (for Mantuano).
6. Közepdunántúli Vízügyi Igazgatóság igazgatója (for Karaszi).
7. "Hidrologiai Közöny" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Ziegler).

CSOMA, Janos, mernok, tudomanyos munkatars; STELCZER, Karoly; SZILAGYI, Jozsef; SOMOGYI, Sandor, dr.

New tasks of river control. Vizugyi kozl no.3:444-454 '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Water Resources Development, Budapest (for Csoma).

*Mineralogical Chemistry*

The pegmatites of Hradiško and Borovina near Rožna  
Peršt, Moravia. M. Novotný and J. Štekl (Masaryk  
Univ., Brno, Czech.). *Práce Moravskoslezské Akademie  
Přirodověd 23*, 259-74(1951)(English summary).—Description  
of complex tourmaline-lepidolite pegmatites. The former  
has been worked out, but the latter is a promising source of  
Li. Michael Fleischer

STELCL, Jindrich

Chemical Abstr.  
Vol. 48 No.  
Ma 10, 1954  
Mineralogical and  
Geological Chemistry

Basic rocks northeast of the Keprník arch, Jeseník Moun-  
tains. Jindrich Stelcl (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czech.).  
*Práce Moravskoslezské Akad. Přírod.* 24, 1-24 (1952) (French  
summary).—Petrographic study of pyroxenites, actinolite  
schists, and amphibolites, with a chem. analysis of a  
pyroxenite. Michael Fleischer.

Smith, J.

Analysis of the tectonophase structure of the area situated on the eastern slopes of the Crlik Group in the High Jeseniky Mountains. p.561. Geologevanska akademine ved. Prace ktr. nakladna. PRAHA, Brno. Vol. 27, no. 12, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1966.

*STELCL, J.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry, Geochemistry, Hydro- D  
chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 60482.

Author : Jindrich Stelcl.

Inst :                     

Title : Quartz-Diorite-Forphyry from Reyviz in High Yesenik.

Orig Pub: Casop. mineral. a geol., 1957, 2, No 3, 311-318.

Abstract: A brief geological and petrographic description is  
presented. One chemical analysis was carried out.

Card 1/1

STELCL, J.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodicals: CASOLPIS PRO MINERALOGII A GEOLOGII Vol. 3, no. 1, 1958

STELCL, J. Occurrence of chloritoid slates in the High Jeseniky Mountains. p.63

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,  
May 1959, Unclass.



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